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THE HOME RULE PRINCIPLE.

The Inter Mountain, which has sought to fix upon the democratic party the obloquy of alone violating the national platform promises to make appointments to office in the territories from among residents of the territories, says:

"It was not until the conventions of 1884 that either of the two parties adopted a home rule territorial plank as a tenet of the party religion. Then they both adopted it, at the suggestion of Messrs. Mantle and Sanders in the republican convention and of the late W. J. McCormick in the democratic convention. The carpetbag appointments which had been made previously by Grant and Hayes were therefore not made in violation of the platform pledges of the republican party, nor were those of Arthur because there was no territorial plank in the platform on which he and Garfield had been elected. But after each convention in 1884 had pledged its party to home appointments for the territories, Cleveland and Hendricks were elected upon a platform containing such plank and this administration openly, flagrantly, defiantly and contemptuously violated by the appointment of a score of carpetbaggers of the most pronounced and odious type. The difference in the record of the two parties on the subject of carpetbagging must therefore be obvious to the meanest intellect. One appointed carpetbaggers in the absence of any obligation to do otherwise, the other appointed them in violation of an expressed pledge which it was in honor bound to carry out. The difference is quite equal to that between a truthful and honorable man whose word is his bond, and a natural born liar whose word and whose bond are equally worthless."

And "the little dogs and all, Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart" of the territorial republican press, bark in unison with the Inter Mountain.

The plea that the appointments of President Arthur should not be considered in this connection is a convenient though a weak one, for the declarations of the republican convention of 1884 were as binding upon the president whose party it represented as they would have been upon Mr. Blaine had he been elected.

It was, as the Inter Mountain says, "not until the conventions of 1884 that either of the two parties adopted a home rule territorial plank as a tenet of the party religion." It is also true that the republican party was driven from power at the election in November of that year and that a democratic administration took office on the succeeding 4th of March. But in the brief interval there was time for the republican president and the republican senate to show their disregard of the party pledge, which was in these words:

"That the appointments of officers in the territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve."

A vacancy occurring in the postoffice department, Gov. Schuyler Crosby, who had found executive duties here ungenial, obtained the appointment to be first assistant postmaster-general. The vacancy which this transfer created in the gubernatorial office afforded the first opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of the republican declaration for territorial home rule. No scarcity of republican aspirants for office has ever been perceptible in Montana; the president had numerous names to draw from, of men well qualified for the place and residents of Montana. But instead of selecting a bona fide citizen and resident of the territory he nominated for the place and the senate confirmed without hesitation a resident of New York. That Hon. B. Platt Carpenter made a good governor and has become a citizen of Montana, esteemed by men of both parties, detracts nothing from the evidence that in the only opportunity after the adoption of the home rule plank in the party platform, in the case of Montana, the republicans violated that pledge to the territories. Cleveland's first appointee to the governorship was a Montanan, whose name has been perhaps more closely allied with the development of the territory than that of any other man within its borders. Of the three territorial associate justices two were chosen from among the lawyers of the territory. Circumstances over which the president had no control, and for which members of the bar are to blame, obliged him to choose a chief justice from Tennessee, who has been eminently satisfactory in his administration of justice. Other appointments have been made very generally from among bona fide residents.

The difference in the record of the two parties does not show the republicans in such a pure light after all. The only

opportunity, so far as Montana is concerned, that has thus far offered to prove its sincerity was thrown away. The present administration may not be without blame; the preceding one certainly was not.

SOME MISTAKES OF CARTER.

Thomas H. Carter, delegate-elect, gave a small portion of the public the benefit of his knowledge on the territorial admission question, yesterday, through the medium of an interview in reply to certain statements by Major Maginnis. The eminent statesman first named has been absent from the territory for several weeks, during which time various events have taken place of which he is either not cognizant or has a very confused knowledge. But whether aware of what has been going on or not, Mr. Carter as a thorough-paced partisan will not withhold his sanction from the acts of those whom an inscrutable providence has put in control of the legislative assembly. Speaking of the memorial which passed the council and is at present hung up in the rabidly republican house, Mr. Carter said:

"The legislature of Montana was entirely right in its action. At the time that resolution was presented to the council I am informed that a copy of the bill had not reached Montana and no member of the legislature could intelligently vote approving any measure which he did not understand."

Mr. Carter's information is strangely at variance with the facts. The full text of the admission bill, together with the amendments thereto, was printed in the INDEPENDENT of Jan. 24, while the memorial in question did not come up in the council until Jan. 31, and as all the members read the INDEPENDENT the plea of lack of knowledge of the provisions of the bill will not pass muster. It would be as well to admit the truth—that the republican bosses of Montana do not wish the territory to become a state except by the grace of the republican party.

But Mr. Carter is less at sea as to facts though perhaps more designing in his discussion of the Dakota branch of the question. Upon this subject the delegate-elect says:

"In 1885 the representatives of all the people of Dakota, through the territorial legislative assembly, passed an act, which was signed by the governor, calling a constitutional convention for South Dakota, dividing the territory. . . . In pursuance of this act of the legislative assembly an election for delegates was held, and they in turn duly assembled September 8, 1885, at Sioux Falls, remained in session eighteen days, and prepared and submitted to a vote of the people a constitution which was ratified at the regular November election by an overwhelming majority."

The impression Mr. Carter's words would convey is that the whole people of Dakota voted upon the question of division, whereas the truth is the legislative act authorized only the citizens living south of the 46th parallel to vote upon that issue. No vote was taken in North Dakota, and the vote in South Dakota, although it showed a large preponderance for division, was comparatively light. Mr. Carter's remarks under this head are susceptible of the application of the phrase "suppression veri, suggestio falsi."

Mr. Carter would have some difficulty in establishing the truth of his allegation that there are only about 30,000 white people in New Mexico against more than 100,000 Mexicans. The objections to the admission of that territory are political and religious, and should have no weight as against the fact that its population and resources fully warrant its erection into a state of the union.

SENATOR STEWART'S LETTER.

The letter from Senator Stewart, of Nevada, printed in another column this morning, is interesting as showing the sentiment of several of the western republican senators upon the subject of the omnibus bill. Mr. Stewart, while holding that that measure is faulty in many respects, favors its adoption by the senate with such amendments as can be obtained without conflict with the house which would result in its defeat there. In this Senator Stewart is understood to express the views of the republican Senators Jones of Nevada, Stanford, Dolph, Mitchell and Davis, so that if concessions are made by the house, which is not at all improbable, judging by the dispatches printed this morning, at least Montana, the Dakotas and Washington may be made states at an early day. The motion made by Mr. Baker, of New York, to exclude New Mexico from the provisions of the act is not unlikely to be adopted. Montana is first of all solicitous about its own admission, and probably no one in this territory would desire the fate of the bill to be compromised by insistence on behalf of New Mexico, however well qualified that territory may be for statehood.

SANDERS ON STATEHOOD.

Col. W. F. Sanders is a republican of the strictest sect, whose name has been honorably identified with the history of Montana for a quarter of a century and who has taken an active part in every political canvass during that time. He is not, however, one of those republicans who think it improper to make their views known on the subject of the admission of Montana to the union. In a letter to the Herald, last evening, Col. Sanders very interestingly discussed the probability of admission at the present session of congress and what course would be open should the pending bill fail. One thing is made evident by the colonel's letter, and that is that he is in favor of making every legitimate effort

for statehood and for shaking off the hampering conditions inseparable from existence under the territorial government—an emancipation which is essential to the prosperity of Montana. There is still a possibility that the omnibus bill will pass in a modified form; that failing, the suggestions of Col. Sanders will afford basis for action by the people of the territory.

For a small nation the Samoans appear to be wonderfully able to take care of themselves. The engagement with the Germans reported in this morning's dispatches must have surprised the representatives of the arrogant Teuton. This time there was no American newspaper correspondent to lead the natives and write up the story of the battle, but the result was just as damaging to the Germans.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Items of Interest From All Parts of the World—Collected for Readers.

The latest figures published on the church in the United States give the country 8,118 priests, of whom 2,098 are regular and 6,119 secular. There are 7,353 churches, over 2570 stations and more than 1,480 chapels. The orphan asylums number 119 and contain more than 21,358 inmates. Scattered over the country are 32 theological seminaries, having more than 1,570 candidates for the priesthood. The colleges are 24 in number, the academies 549, with an attendance of 597,194 pupils and a decade of diocese yet to report on their school statistics. The estimated Catholic population is given as 8,150,676. New York diocese, of course, heads the list with 1,000,000. Boston follows with 475,000; Chicago having 450,000; Philadelphia, 400,000; New Orleans, 300,000; St. Louis, 280,000; Brooklyn, 230,000; St. Paul, 225,000; Baltimore, 220,000; while Hartford, Providence and San Francisco have 200,000 Catholics each. The statistics are given in Hoffman's Catholic Directory for 1889.

What is known as the Young Men's Guild of the Church of Scotland is beginning to do good work beyond the limits originally contemplated. The guild has for its object the advancement of the interests of the Established church. It is only a few years old, but it has already opened into foreign mission work. A chosen agent for Darjeeling, India, has just been ordained by the Edinburgh presbytery. The ordination took place in St. George's church in a crowded house, in which were over one thousand representatives of the guild from all parts of Scotland. Dr. Norman Macleod, who presided at the ceremony on the occasion, spoke of the event as unprecedented in the history of the church of Scotland.

Church circles in Charlestown, S. C., are excited over the standing of Unitarians. On Monday, Jan. 21, at a meeting of the Charlestown branch of the American Bible Society, the question arose as to whether Unitarians were Christians. The debate showed that some of the more orthodox members considered Unitarians as Pagans. The publication of the debate has greatly incensed the Unitarians. The following Wednesday Alva Gage, prominent business man and a Unitarian, who has for years been active in the Bible society, published an open letter announcing his withdrawal from the society. Other Unitarians will follow his lead.

Jerusalem is growing rapidly and improving in appearance. The Rothschilds have completed a new hospital. Near a new Abyssinian church. The Russians have erected a new church, consulate and lodging house for pilgrims of the orthodox faith. Near to the Russian buildings is the "German House," for German Roman Catholics, from whose plot the German and the Papal flag float side by side. The Russians have also built a high tower on the summit of the Mount of Olives, from which can be seen the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea.

There are in Serbia a small body of Christians called Nazarenes. They have an ancient history, being descendants of a very early body of Christian disciples. They are, as they have always been, oppressed and for certain resistance offered, considering such unlawful from the Christian standpoint. According to a letter which has just found its way to some friends in England, for avowing these opinions and for certain resistance offered to the law of the land, twelve men and seven women have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to sixteen months.

The Swiss canton of Freiburg has been making substantial advances in liquor law reform. Certain laws which were enacted toward the close of 1888 came into force with the beginning of the new year. Since Jan. 1 every inn, beer shop, wine shop and coffee house has been obliged to close its doors at half past 10 p. m. In spite of some opposition the law is said to work well.

According to the Leeds Mercury there are in England and Wales 250 religious denominations, with 47,000 places of worship. There are 800 ministers, and 170,000 chapels official number about 170,000. Communicants number about 3,000,000. The annual cost of all this is about £16,000,000 (\$80,000,000).

Rev. Anthony Swenson, of Detroit, is the first Swede to become a Roman Catholic priest since the reformation. Out of a population of 8,000,000, Sweden has only 2,000 Roman Catholics.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, while at Mentone for his health, slipped down a marble staircase. Special prayers were offered by his people in London for his recovery.

Dr. Pentecost is holding evangelistic services in Glasgow, Scotland. About three hundred conversions were reported during three weeks in December.

During his forty three years of orphanage work George Muller of Bristol, England, has received nearly \$8,000,000 in voluntary contributions.

Bishop Hurst is the authority for the statement that 8,000,000 persons in Mexico have never seen a copy of the bible.

St. Patrick's Day will fall on Sunday this year.

Opera House Attractions.

Atkinson's comedy company closed a successful engagement at the opera house last night in "Peck's Bad Boy."

Monday night Miss Caroline Gage, supported by the Keene Dramatic company, will open in "The Galley Slave." Miss Gage is spoken of very highly wherever she has appeared and her support is said to be unusually strong. She has upwards of twenty plays in her repertoire; those likely to be played are: "Pearl of Spain," "Queenie," "East Lynne," "Lynwood," "Fanchon" and "The Octoroon."

Progress.

It is very important, in this age of vast material progress, that a remedy be placed to the taste and to the eye, easily taken acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and the most gentle diuretic known.

DUDLEY WILL RETIRE

After Thirty Years of Active Service

Colonel Dudley, of Fort Custer,

Desires to Rest.

HIS BRILLIANT RECORD.

An Honorable Military History Dating Back to 1855—Promotion the

Result of Gallant and Meritorious Service.

Nathan A. M. Dudley, First United States cavalry, now commanding Fort Custer, Mont., has been ordered relieved from his present command and to proceed to his home and await retirement. In view of the facts that Col. Dudley will not be eligible for retirement, by operation of law, until Aug. 20 next, and that the information which enables us to make the announcement is silent as to the reasons which have influenced the secretary of war to set his official seal to the action stated, it is thought that Col. Dudley may have availed himself of the thirty years' service law, and requested to be retired. However that may be, the colonel has kept his own counsel in the matter and his most intimate friends will read of the fact stated with as much genuine surprise as the most remote officer or soldier in the service. Col. Dudley is a native of Massachusetts. His military history, which is one of the most enviable on the records of the war department, dates from March 3, 1855, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Tenth United States infantry, which veteran regiment he helped to organize—the dates of the regiment's birth and the lieutenant's commission being identical. Entering immediately upon active service in the field, Col. Dudley took part in the bloody Indian expedition of that year. In the Indian action of Ash Hollow, where he was in command of his company, and in the defeat of the Cheyenne Indians at Platte Bridge, Neb., he displayed such heroism and valor as won for him conspicuous recognition. In 1857-7 he participated in the famous expedition from Fort Laramie, Dak., to Fort Snelling, Minn., and subsequently commanded his company in the trouble with the Spirit Lake Sioux Indians. Having been engaged in the Utah expedition, his promotion to a captaincy occurred May 7, 1861, when he was ordered to Washington for provost duty, which engaged his services until he received his commission as colonel of the Thirtieth Massachusetts volunteers, to date from March 1, 1862. In the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and in the occupation of New Orleans, Col. Dudley commanded a brigade, and during May and June, 1862, he was military commander of the city. He commanded a brigade in an expedition to Vicksburg, and with the batteries of his regiment participated in the fight during the passage of Farragut's fleet at Vicksburg. After the death of Gen. Williams, Col. Dudley commanded the right wing of the Union forces, and after taking part in the battle of Baton Rouge, commanded the defenses of New Orleans. At the solicitation of the war department he was assigned to duty as inspector general of the department of the Gulf, after which he was placed in command of an expedition to open communication with Farragut's fleet. The year 1863 was a busy one, and its close found him chief of staff to Gen. Banks, whom he accompanied in his Texas expedition. In September, 1864, he was commissioned major in the Fifteenth infantry. He was successively brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service, and in 1865 he was assigned to command according to his brevet rank of general, commanding at Tallahassee, and in the Freedmen's bureau until Dec. 1865, when he joined the Fifth infantry in 1865, at Vicksburg, he assumed command of that post, which he retained until, in 1869, he became "unassigned" by the reorganization of the army, and which duty he occupied from March 15, 1869, to Dec. 15, 1870, when he was assigned to the Third cavalry. His promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel carried him to the Ninth cavalry in July, 1875, from which regiment he was promoted colonel of the First cavalry June 6, 1885. Col. Dudley practically ceases his connection with the army from this date. He carries into retirement the sincere esteem of his brother officers and the troops who have had the honor to be under his command or professionally associated with him.

The following promotions will take place at the event of the immediate retirement of Col. Dudley: Lieut.-Col. A. G. Tilford, Seventh cavalry, to the colonelcy of the First cavalry; Maj. Caleb H. Carlton, Third cavalry, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Seventh cavalry; and Capt. James W. Jackson, First cavalry, to be major of the Third cavalry.

A HEAVY BUSINESS.

The Value of the Real Estate One Helena Firm Handled in Ten Days.

Wallace & Thornburgh report that their real estate states for the past ten days have been the most numerous and heaviest they have made since they have been in the business.

The following are the actual sales made by them in the time mentioned:

BLAKE ADDITION—	\$12,650
1 lot.....	18,900
13 dwellings.....	\$31,550
FLOWER GARDEN ADDITION—	
31 lots.....	30,375
4 dwellings.....	4,800
1 chapel.....	5,600
	17,775
BEATTIE ADDITION—	
3 lots.....	1,972
	1,972
FLOWERREE ADDITION—	
1 lot.....	900
4 dwellings.....	12,375
	12,675
GRAND AVENUE—	
1 lot.....	5,500
1 warehouse.....	2,500
	8,000
NORTHERN PACIFIC ADDITION—	
1 lot.....	1,000
1 dwelling.....	3,075
	5,075
TETJEN ADDITION—	
3 dwellings.....	6,000
VALLEY ADDITION—	
1 lot.....	1,275
1 lot north of city.....	15,900
Total.....	\$96,819

Anyone contemplating building this season should buy their lots now, as these choice building spots are being rapidly purchased.

Anyone contemplating buying realty of any kind for speculation should purchase without delay as property is advancing every day and will continue to do so for years to come if the city continues its present growth. No one but a "mosback" can doubt the fact of all the bright promises of Helena to-day, but that she will grow and improve more in the next two years than she has in the past two. And during the last two years our city has almost doubled its inhabitants. There are very many who have excellent "hindsight" and are continually looking back and saying, "What elegant opportunities there were offered two years ago for profitable real estate investments." Such men

PROF. FITZGERALD

THE WORLD'S

GREATEST MESMERS

OF THE CENTURY.

At Ming's Opera House, Sunday Ev'g

A GRAND, WEIRD AND

Wonderful Exhibition!
BAFFLING HUMAN BELIEF.

N. B.—Let it be distinctly understood that PROF. FITZGERALD does not claim to be able to mesmerize everyone, as only about ten per cent of humanity are susceptible to the strange influence. And do not be deluded into thinking that it is the weak minded and physically weak that are subjects; such is not the case, for the Professor has controlled some of the finest intellects we have. It is not the strong over the weak, because fools, idiots and lunatics are not subjects, while wise men tell you all about it. The Professor, who would know, if anyone, frankly says he does not know what it is, nor can he tell you what will make a subject until he tries them. No attempt will be made to mesmerize anyone who does not come on the stage of their own free will. No deception will be allowed, as the professor will be the one to detect any imposition and expose it.

No matter how hard you may try, when you see the Professor's entertainment you must laugh.

PART OF HIS PROGRAMME—He will mesmerize his subjects, then they will sing, dance, try to catch flies, hornets and bees, playing on imaginary instruments such as violins, banjos, pianos, harps, drums and etc.; eating candles, soap, raw onions, potatoes; drinking all sorts of emetics, coal oil, salt water, hot water, without feeling the slightest ill effects. Also several scientific tests which puzzle scientists, medical men and all who witness them.

The Prof. Chooses all his Subjects from the AUDIENCE.

Professor Fitzgerald extends a cordial invitation to the medical faculty; as his psychological experiments have excited the attention of the scientific world.

MINING MATTERS.

The First Week of the Helena Smelter—The Chloride Mine.

Beginning to-day the Helena smelter enters upon its second week. The results of the first week have been most satisfactory. The one stack which was fired turned out 240,000 pounds of silver-lead bullion. Manager Downs states that a second furnace will be fired to-day and before the week shall have ended smoke will be issuing from three stacks, thus placing the entire plant in operation. There is no lack of ore as it is daily coming from all sections by the carload.

Sixteen tons of ore from the Chloride mine, owned by Hugh McQuaid, Major Maginnis and others, has just gone through test at Mr. Braden's sampling works, and the result has been far more satisfactory than had been anticipated. The average assay per ton is 48 ounces silver. Hugh McQuaid is consequently highly elated as the figure goes beyond his prophecy, which was an average of 30 or 32 ounces. Jas. F. Wardner, who is also interested in this property arrived in the city last evening and the result of the Chloride ore assay was the first news to reach him, which immediately set him in a jubilant frame of mind. At the Cosmopolitan lobby last night the one top of conversation was the Chloride bonanza.

The Samoan Conference.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The Kreuze Zeitung says the Samoan conference will begin Thursday next and the United States will be represented by Chapman Coleman, first secretary of the American legation. Prince Bismarck is indisposed.

The most remarkable cure of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

SPECIAL SALE!

POSITIVELY FOR

This Week Only!

—AT—

The Bee Hive

1 lot Ladies Linen H. S. Handkerchiefs, price 35c, now 15c.
1 lot Ladies fleece lined Hose, price 50c, now 30c.
1 lot Ladies Sanitary Vests, price 90c, now 60c.
1 lot Ladies Silk Vests, price \$2.00, now \$1.25.
1 lot Corsets, price 50c, now 25c.
1 lot Corsets, price 75c, now 45c.
1 lot Corsets, price \$1.25, now 75c.
1 lot Gents Striped Wool Underwear, price \$2.50 per suit, now \$1.50 per suit.
1 lot Venetian Lemonade Sets, price \$2.50, now \$1.65.
1 lot Cloth Bound Books, 5 for \$1.
Take advantage of this sale and call early.

KOHLEBERG & CO.

THE BEE HIVE

5 North Main St.